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THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT is open throughout the wield.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-THE STRANGER-BORE

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-METAMORA-YOUR ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-MERRY WIVES OF NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square.-ENCHANTER BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street,-My FIRST PEC-

MECHANICS' HALL, Broadway, near Broome.-CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. CHINESE MUSEUM, 553 Broadway.—CHINESE CURIOSI SOCIETY LIBRARY, Broadway-New ORLEANS SERE-

VAUXHALL GARDEN-MR. MACABTHY'S IRISH EN-ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 553 Broadway-Voietlander's Mi-

APOLLO SALOON-THE DISTINS' CONCERT. MONTAGUE HALL, Brooklyn-Campbell's Minstrels

New York, Wednesday, May 9, 1849.

Organization of the New City Council. The members of the new Common Council wer installed into office vesterday, and both branches organized. The new Mayor entered upon the duties of his office, and delivered his message, which is very full, and touches upon all the important amatters connected with the government of the

We gave, in our afternoon editions of yesterday, the message in full, and the proceedings of both Boards of the Council, all of which will be found in another part of our paper this morning. The proceedings were characterized by a gentlemanly demeanor on the part of every member, and none of those disgraceful scenes were enacted in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which reflected so much against the dignity of that body at the attempted organization of the late Board.

They have now fully entered upon their duties, and we hope they will act, in all their proceedings, with an eye to the interests of the city, and especially adopt such measures as will reduce th onerous taxation under which the people now labor. They have made many promises, and are expected to fulfil them.

General Taylor's Administration-Its Prospects-American Socialism.

The new administration of General Taylor has been gradually, for the last two months, assuming form and shape, so far as the personnel of public office is concerned. Up to the present time, it is probable that five or six hundred removals have been made of old incumbents, and an equal number of new men have been put in their places. This however, is but a drop in the ocean. The public service numbers an army of twenty or thirty thousand officers, of all classes, from the highest cabinet office to the lowest postmaster or postilion receiving pay from government. A great deal of noise has been made in certain journals at Washington and some other larger cities, in relation to these removals and appointments. But we believe the great body of the people remain quiet spectators, and manifest but little concern in the matter. To lose a fat office is indeed something to those who have been living in clover for years past, and of course the loss must excite not a little of the pity and sympathy of his particular friends. To get a fat office is also a very fine prospect, and very encouraging to those who are successful, while the feelings of the unsuccessful candidates often resemble those of discontent, chagrin and opposition. Thus far, however, the acts of the new administration have created no unusual stir among the great masses of the people, whatever sensibility may have been felt among the mere office-beggars and office-holders.

But the distribution of offices, or the removal of public servants and the appointment of new men, forms only a small part of the great business which comes before a new administration. Its foreign and domestic policy-those general measures which are to be discussed and decided upon in Congress-are far more important to the great body of the people, and far more interesting to foreign nations. The letters of General Taylor before his election, and his inaugural after he took possession of power, are the only means by which any opinion can be formed of those great national measures which may be facilitated or brought forward by his cabinet at the next session of Congress.

Matters have been assuming such a shape recently, throughout the country, that the mind is irresistibly brought to the belief that none of those public measures which have heretofore distinguished the whig party, have the slightest chance of passing successfully through both houses at the next session of Congress. Both the great parties which have agitated the country for the last twenty-five years, under the shape and name of whigs and democrats, have been gradually losing their original energy and vitality, and merging into new divisions, new interests, and different attitudes, in different sections of the country. In fact, it may be said that these two great parties, both the democrats and the whigs, have, by the anti-slavery agitation which has been growing up for the last eight or ten years, been brought nearly to a state of dissolution and ruin.

According to all appearances, the whigs, as a class of politicians heretofore known by that name. will be in the minority in both houses at the next Congress. But the democrats, or the opposition, although numbering more than the whigs, will be as irreconcilably divided among themselves, on certain great questions, as any two most violent factions could be between each other. The democracy of the North and the democracy of the South will occupy towards each other a more he tile position than any two distinct parties ever did before in this country. Now, in such a state of things, Gen. Taylor's administration will neces sarily be left without a party to back it in either house of Congress, and will, therefore, have to depend only upon chance or the accidental combinations of interests, for carrying out any measure

which it may wish to propose.

This position of Gen. Taylor's administration may be called an accidental, but radical, Tylerization of the cabinet; but it will be placed in this position by a course of events which has been gradually maturing for the last fifty years. Let us

explain. The two great ideas which have, heretofore, wielded their force upon the public mind of the United States, have been the enlargement and growth of the republic, by the annexation of new territery, or the agitation of the question relating to an institution which originally belonged to every State of the Union, but which, since the revolution, has been peculiar to the South alone We mean the institution of slavery. In the early political contests of this republic, symptoms, now and then, would break out in the journals of those days, manifesting the depth of feeling which existed upon this subject. Nothing could have prevent- able a contrast to the fursy, farcical attentions

ed this feeling from coming sooner to a head, even in those early days, but the overpowering influence of the opposite idea, which prevailed in the American mind, namely, the idea of increasing the boundary and enlarging the power and extent, at home and abroad, of the republic. But, whenever not occupied with some great scheme of annexation, or conquest, or increase of power, the public mind falls back upon this question of slavery, or American socialism, as it may be called.

It is now twelve or fifteen years since socialism including anti-slavery, first made its appearance and put torth its first efforts to awaken the publi mind upon this side of the Atlantic and in the Northern States. At first, its attempts were con fined to barren conventions, empty speeches, and ridiculous publications. But skilful and intriguing men soon saw that this feeling might be organized and employed as an instrument of political action Hence the result in this day and during the last eight years, in presidential and other elections This feeling has now been increased by other in fluences, till it has acquired such power over the public mind, as to throw the two old political factions into a state of utter dissolution and decompo sition. Such is the result of the influence of Ame rican socialism, applied to this particular point and nstitution.

The new administration, therefore, of General Taylor, will be left without a party, in consequence of the destruction and demoralization of both the great parties, springing out of the agitation of sectional disputes, which were, with great foresight deprecated by Washington in his farewell address There will be, therefore, little or no alteration made of the sub-treasury or of the tariff; nor can any other measure or proposition be carried through which possesses any distinctive character affecting national affairs. Yet, General Taylor and his ad ministration will have a great and important duty to perform. The disorganization of both the grea parties, and the agitation, out of Congress, of those disturbing questions which we have referred to will bring about a state of things most dangerous ts the Union. Probably it is to the great confidence which the people generally entertain in the President, and in his firmness and integrity, that we may owe the happiness of escaping the dangers which threaten us with consequences more fearful than ever yet have taken place in all the past his tory of our politics.

Forrest and Macready-The Great Theatrical Excitement-Its Origin, Progress, and Denouement.

Our contemporaries deprecate and denounce with more or less severity, the occurrences at the Astor Place theatre, on Monday evening last, of which we gave a detailed account in our paper yes terday morning. Undoubtedly, these occurrences ought to be deprecated. They were much more heavy than agreeable-much more disreputable than dignified. But human nature is a singular commodity, and is pretty much the same in all great cities. Philosophy must not go off in hysterics at every little outburst of human emotion-particularly of theatrical human emotion. New York, in the present jocund month of May, is not alone distinguished for theatrical explosions of feeling. London has, in times not yet wholly forgotten, earned a very respectable reputation in the same way; and we ourselves have had, before Monday last, a few extremely lively melo-dramas, 'got up expressly for the occasion " Indeed, we think that the theatrical riots in London-the famous O. P. riots, for instance-or the ferocious as sault on the French singers, some twelve or fourteen years ago-were more formidable than any thing we have ever been able to get up here, ever with the best "native talent." We generally content ourselves with pantomime and farce. Our amiable brethren, on the other side of the water, like to sprinkle their performances in this way with a dash of tragedy, broken skulls and bloody noses. In fact, since the days when the "b'hoys" o Athens attempted to settle the business of Mr. McAristophanes for his attack on their favorite Cleon, theatrical audiences in all countries have assumed the right of expressing their sovereign wrath and displeasure. In this respect, John Bull and Brother Jonathan have both, at times, been very naughty, and generally look silly enough when they wake up next morning.

But, not content with denouncing this unpleasant scene at the Astor Place theatre, one of our contemporaries, the Courier and Enquirer, directly accuses Mr. Forrest as the author of the disturbance. The Courter alleges in explicit terms, that Mr. Forrest organized and paid a band of men to go to the theatre and hiss Mr. Macready off the stage. We regard this accusation as gratuitous and unjustifiable. Whatever may be our notions about the propriety of the letters written by Mr Forrest relative to Mr. Macready, (and these no tions have not been hidden,) or however decidedly we may condemn any manifestations of ill-temper which he may have displayed in this controversy, yet we must not allow such a charge against him as that preferred by the Courier to pass without no tice. Where is the evidence that Mr. Forrest had any personal agency in the disturbance? Perhaps he does not regret it very much; and his cards and letters may have waked up the "b'hoys" to work, but that is all.

Here, we think, it may not be amiss to give the public a little insight into the origin of all these difficulties. The public have been, heretofore, a good deal in the dark on this subject. A brief statement of the facts will be at once instructive and edifying. It is a discreditable business all roundand the saddle should be put on the right horse. We must go back to the first visit of Mr. Forres

to London. Young, and comparatively unfriended and unknown, he sought fame and fortune on the English stage. Mr. Hackett was in the British metropolis at the time, and urged upon Mr. Price, then manager of Drury Lane theatre, the propriety and justice of giving their youthful countrymen an engagement. "He has no talent!" exclaimed Price. in his own gruff way. "Not so"-returned Hackett -"he is a young man of high promise; you must give him an engagement!" Price, although a coarse sort of man in his manner and way of expressing himself, was not without generous feeling. He did give Mr. Forrest an engagement, and the result is known. The young American actor was kindly received. Mr. Macready himself treated him in a very friendly manner, and his attentions were gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Forrest himself, in letter which was subsequently published in the Plaindealer, of this city, conducted by Mr. Forrest's early, fretful and faithful friend, Leggett On his return from Europe, with an increased reputation and additional professional experience, Mr. Forrest played, for the first time, at the Park, and speedily attained that position which he has since held among his friends and admirers.

The next chapter in this astounding history, which beats "Plutarch's Lives" all to pieces, opens with the visit of "Boz," alias Dickens, to the United States. Some aged inhabitants probably yet recollect the excruciating fuss which was made about the talented little Cockney in this metropolis. The ball at the Park theatre capped the climax, and the popular enthusiasm then reached its culmi nating point. Poer Dickens was bamboozled, be wildered, stunned, deafened, and quite overwhelm ed by this foretaste of the apothessis of the "universal nation," and he almost nodded his well perfumed head off his shoulders, in reply to the salutations of the New York aristocracy, of all shades, castes, shapes, and dimensions, from codfish up to salt pork, "Boz" was, like the prophet's ass, elevated to the seventeenth heaven. Next day he awoke. He found out that it was all a capital hoax-a farce-a flam. The ball had been gotten up to put a few thousand dollars into the dilapidated treasury of the Park theatre! Horror and agony! The dinner to Lord Morpeth happening at the very time of this mournful awakening, presented so remarkpaid to Dickens, that the poor man was almost frantic. In one case, there was the dignified, gentlemanly, substantial compliment, which New York knew well how to pay to an eminent statesman and scholar, from another nd. In the other case, there was the funny, quizzical, extravagant, rollicking, whimsical, riotous "jollification," which New York just as well knew how to get up for its own amusement, the benefit of the Park theatre and the utter and desolating bewilderment of the illustrious, miraculous, and never-to-be-forgotter Boz."

"Boz" raved, and wrote his book. The iron had entered into his soul. On his return to London, he was affectionately embraced by his literary as sociates, Forster, Fonblanque, Leman, and others that of ilk, and with them, over innumerable pots of heavy wet," he whined forth the agony of his wounded spirit. Grief is contagious, and the little coterie whined in sympathy. Then they waxed fierce, and out came Forster with a tremendous broadside against the United States, in the shape of a review of Dickens's book, and in which he abused the New York Herald and Courier with awful and deadly severity. These journals had is curred the wrath of "Boz" about the famous "ball"-one by laughing at and humoring the joke, the other by opposing it as uncalled for and undig nified. Just at this moment, while Forster, "Boz," and their associates of the London press were red-hot against everything American, Mr. Forrest made his second visit to the English metropolis Then appeared the unfriendly notices, and then were made the attempts to hiss him off the stage. The whole opposition to him originated with this little knot of literateurs, inflamed against the United States, on account of the sad treatment of their "pal' and brother, Master "Boz." We have never be lieved that Mr. Macready originated or stimulated the attacks on Mr. Forrest at that time. The whole difficulty arose as we have now stated, and Mr Macready will, in a few days, publish letters fron Forster, Fonblanque, Bulwer, and others, giving testimony to that effect. In fact, Macready tried to stop these criticisms against Forrest, but could not effect it. Macready is perfectly innocent on that score, notwithstanding Forrest's belief and interminable letters in bad taste to the contrary.

Now comes another chapter, and the last. When Mr. Macready came to this country, Wikoff-the Chevalier Wikoff-the Wikoff-who had in var attempted to fawn on Macready in London, one of the Dickens' clique-and obtain a gracious smile, or even a patronizing kick from that awful personage, instilled into Mr. Forrest's ear the poisonous insinuations which we have exposed not long since. Wikofl's story, every word of which was pure invention, as it will be proved to be, was the principal foundation on which Forrest has felt and acted. Other influences also went to work. Macrendy made some pompous speeches: and, at last, irritated, stung and exasperated into a course of conduct not in keeping with his character or with good taste, Mr. Forrest came out with his "card." Macready replied. More speeches were made-more cards were written, and thus the quarrel proceeded, growing, of course, more angry and more unpleasant every day. The public know all about it. At last, we have this scene at the Astor

Place theatre. Well, both sides seem to be about even. The books are balanced, and we hope that they will be at once closed, and a new account be opened 'Boz" on one side, and the New York "b'hoys' on the other, have "said their say." Dickens wrote his book; full of genius, and description, and humor, and pathos, and sentiment, and silliness the "b'hoys" have produced their travestie of "Macbeth," and the efforts of both cliques should now cease. A great decisive battle has been fought. The sun has set on the field of Waterloo Let a treaty of peace be made, signed, and ratified with all the solemnity befitting the occasion. Bring forth the calumet of peace, and let us

"To-morrow to fresh fields and pastures new." Accordingly, we find that Mr. Macready is an nounced again for to-morrow, and we hope that all attempts at riot may be avoided and shunned by those who witnessed the performances on Monday night. Let Macready now proceed peaceably with his engagement. Let the New York "b'hoys' show the civilised world, that if they can rival any London audience in riot, disorder and disgrace to-day_they can also far surpass them in generosi ty and justice on the third day thereafter. We must not allow Macready to return to England without settling old scores, and opening a new set

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MAYOR AND COM MON COUNCIL.-We give, in our paper of to-day, a report of the proceedings attendant on the inauguration of the new Mayor and Common Council, to gether with the message of the Mayor. Certainly, the Mayor begins well, so far as words are concerned. He gives us a long message, but that is not enough. We want deeds, not words alone, this time. The whigs are in a decided and overwhelming majority in the city councils, but they remain in office only till the first of January next, when the new charter goes into operation. If they do not discharge there duties with fidelity and efficiency, their will be an opportunity of discharging them from office in November next, when the election takes place. If they have ears to hear, let them endeavor to give us a good city government. There is a field large enough and dirty enough, to tempt the ambition of any set of reformers and workers. Will they enter on it? If they don't, the people will have a chance to oust them, "horse, foot and dragoons," next November, They's researches ber. That's some comfort.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON. The mail steamship Washington, Capt. Floyd, from Bremen and Southampton, has arrived. She left Bremen on the 15th, and Southampton on the 20th April. She brings 45 first class, and 75 se cond class passengers, and a large and valuable cargo from Bremen, Southampton, and Havre Among her passengers, we notice the names of Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, Mr. Brisbane and Md'ile Blangey, the well known danseuse.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.-The Hibernia will be due at Halifax to-night, with one week's later intelligence from Europe. The Crescent City will be due at this port on Friday, from Chagres. It is to be hoped that she will bring us accounts of the arrival of the steamer California, at Panama, with very late intelligence from Sar

VALUE OF THE TELEGRAPH.-The news by the America, which was received here on Friday morning, was published in Columbus, Ohio, on Friday evening, thirty hours before the steamer reached this port.

ABRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTHERNER.—The steamship Northerner, Captain Budd, arrived yesterday from Charleston. We are under obligations to Capt. B. for papers. The Charleston Courier has our thanks for exchange papers.

THE CASE OF CAPT. TIBBETTS .- We have a long statement of the case of Capt. T. in type, which we will publish to-morrow. The pressure of the local matter has crowded it out for two days.

Movements of Individuals. Hon. George Savage, Salem; Hon. Solomon Foote, Vermont; and Judge Lawrence have arrived at the Irving House. Captain Stuart, U.S. Army, and Mr. Fletcher Webster, Marshfield, are at the Astor House. Senator Corwin, who has been detained in Washington by professional business before the Commission to adjudicate Mexican claims, reached Cincinnation the 2d inst. and immediately departed for Lebanon, his place of residence.

FIRE IN BRUNSWICK, ME .- At eight o'clock on Fire IN Brunswick, Mr.—At eight o'clock on Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the box-machine and mill of S. S. Wing, which destroyed it, together with four saw mills, one grist mill, one large woodlen factory, and one dwelling house. Loss estimated at \$15.000. The wind blowing fresh, six buildings were in flames in a short time. Another account says all the mills including the grist mill. Whitton's woollen factory, and a dwelling house adjoining, were consumed. The property consumed was valuable, and the loss falls heavily on some of our citizens. Theatrical and Musical.

BROADWAY THEATRE -A well filled house greated Mr Forrest at this theatre, last evening. The play was 'Richelieu," and on the appearance of Mr. Forrest he was welcomed by three enthusiastic cheers, which were called for by one of the auditors in the gallery; and were followed by a demand for three groans for which was instantly silenced. "Richelleu" is not, in our opinion, one of Mr. Forrest's best reles. Undoubtedly the personation of this difficult character is, in his hands, marked by many evidences of genius and ability; but it is not, as a whole, a successful histrionic effort. The play proceeded, interrupted only by the plaudits of the house. Miss Wallack sustained herself with characteristic ability. We are always happy to notice that pains-taking and meritorious actor, Mr. Dyott; and on this occasion he fully justified our encomiums. The manner in which the play was put upon the stage reflected—we need hardly say—great credit on the stage management of this popular establishment, At the close of the performance Mr. Forrest was called out, and three cheers for him were given, followed by "three grouns for Macready." The afterpiece was then played, and the crowded auditory dispersed. Tonight Mr. Forrest appears in the character of "detamora"—a character which he has made his own, and in which his powers are eminently displayed.

Bowert Turatur.—" Othello" was the play last evoour opinion, one of Mr. Forrest's best roles. Undoubt-

Bowert THEATRE. - " Othello " was the play last evening, and a very large audience assembled to witness it. Mr. Hamblin as promised to give the hak-peaman plays in a style never before seen in New York, and he is keeping his word, for truly the performances at his house are of the most splendid kind. Last evening he appeared as the Moor, Mrs. Shaw as the hapless Desappeared as the Moor, Mrs. Shaw as the hapless Desdemona, Mr. Ryder as the false hearted lago, Mrs. Jordan as Emilia. With such a cast, it may easily be imagined this splendid tragedy was most ably played. Mr. Hamblin's Othello was marked by all that dignity of bearing, admirable elecution, and just conception of the part, which his performance of it has always been remarkable for. From the first to the last scene, he was very much applauded. Mr. Ryder's lago was a masterly piece of acting, he makes lago more of a bravadoing character than we have been accustomed to see, but we think his conception of the part a most natural and correct one. His scenes with Roderigo were excellent, and again, with the Moor, he was most admirable. One can scarcely wonder at Othello's being so deceived, when it is done so speciously and smoothly as Ryder does it in his part of lago. Mrs. Shaw played Desdemons, and never have we seen this talented lady appear to more advantage than in this part. The applitues he received was very great, and most thoroughly deserved. Mrs. Shaw is, undoubtedly, the best American tragic actress, and she never played better than she is doing at present. Mr. Ryan, in the afterpiece of the "Irish Tutor," confirmed the excellent impression he made on the first evening of his appearance; he has an excellent voice, is a capital comedian, has a fine "brogue," and, moreover, is a good dancer, as he showed by his fox hunter'a jig, which he danced in fine style. Mr. Ryan is a great acquisition to the theatrical profession in this country, and will meet with much success. To-night the play of the "Stranger" will be produced—Mr Hamblin, the Stranger; Mr Ryder, Baron Steinfort; Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Haller. Miss Deering will dance the "Pas de Savoyard," and the drama of "Born to Good Luck," with Mr. Ryan as the happy Paudeen O'Rafferty, will conclude the entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The "Enchanter" is most sucdemona, Mr. Ryder as the false hearted lago, Mrs. Jor-

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The "Enchanter" is most sucessful at this house; the applause and cheering during its performance is immense, and the audiences every evening are of the largest kind. For beauty of scenery, we have never seen a piece more remarkable; every scene in it has been painted expressly for the occasion, and Mr. Porter, by whom it was designed and executed may well be proud of his work. The first scene—the banqueting hall in the palace of Tyre—is most magnificent, and the Gancing by the excellent corps deballet, in this scene, was warmly applauded. The battlement scene, too, in the second act, is one of the most remarkable scenes we have ever witnessed; as is also the garden scene, and the sudden transformations in it and sudden revealment of the beautiful Sumnite girls. Mr. Squircs, who got up the machinery by which these changes are effected, has proved himself a thorough workman. The magnificent processions, beautiful dances, fine music and chorusses throughout the piece, not to speak of the gorgeous dresses and decorations, all combine to render the "Enchanter" the most splendid spectacle ever got up at the National. It will be played again this evening. sion, and Mr. Porter, by whom it was designed and exe-

BURTON'S THEATRE. -Brougham's excellent comeds of "Romance and Reality" was the only piece performed at this popular place of amusement, last evening; and, we must frankly confess, it reflects the utmost credit on the inimitable dramatist by whom it was written, for the intense interest which is preserved throughout the entire piece. Burton, as Asper, as throughout the entire piece. Burton, as Asper, as usual, gave evidence of his great versarility as an actor, whatever station of life he may be placed in, who can always acquit himself to the entire satisfaction of any audience, however discriminating or discerning. Oliver Manley, by Mr. Lynne, was equally well sustained; Rozabel, by Miss Chapman, in all her scenes of love with Frank Mercelith, gave additional evidence of her excellent conception of every character she is appointed to sustain; and Jordan, in the part of Frank, her lover, was very happy, and performed his part pointed to sustain; and Jordan, in the part of Frank, her lover, was very happy, and performed his part throughout with exceedingly good judgment. Lavender Ridd, by Raymond, a foppish character, betrothed to Rosabel, but disappointed, was personated in true Tom Shuffleton style. But what shall we say of Brougham, as Jack Swift? We shall confine ourselves to one sentence, and that is, that the part was performed by Brougham. He is, evidently, taken either as an actor or dramatist, one of the most useful attachés that belongs to any theatre in the Union. On the whole, Burton's little theatre, in Chamber street, generally presents every feature of amusement that must always command the patronage of those who wish to while away an hour or two, in pure rational enjoyment.

Apollo Rooms.—Second and Last Coccent of D.

Apollo Rooms.—Second and Last Concert of D. Kelheimen.—The bad weather was decidedly against INCLINING The bad weather was decidedly against concerts of all kinds; and among the musical entertainments which came off last evening, we think the soirie given by the young French artist was one of the worst attended. We are sorry for this, because Mr. Ikelheimer made his best efforts to satisfy his small pardiance, and was help successful in doing so. The audience, and was highly successful in doing so. The "Caprice," by Vieux Temps, and "Ma Celine," by Haumann, were performed by him with brie and great feeling. The "Carolinienne," composed by the executant, was also much appreciated by all present, and gave us great pleasure, for it was well written and finely executed. Madame Valentini sang four times; and, as executed. Maame variantin sang four times; and, as we said in our notice of yesterday morning, displayed an excellent method; but her voice is far from being sympathetic. We advise this lady to devote herself to giving lessons in singing; she will undoubtedly be successful in our city. Signorl Corelli and Taffanelli were also present among the stars of the concert, and afforded great satisfaction to their hearers. Signor Barili, who, accompanied the conceptive, neef come his duty. who accompanied the concertistes, performed his dut in a very creditable manner. In short, the last concer of Mr. Ikelheimer was the occasion for this violinist t display his talent; and he will always rank high in our musical circles.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.-Midst all the chances and changes which befall almost every public exhibition, the concerts of the Christys retain all that popularity, freshness and amusing features, which have always marked them. They are a most industrious set of minstrels, and success does not "dull the edge of their husbandry;" on the contrary, servés but to stimulate them to further exertions. They will this evening give a first-rate programme. Their grand burlesques, the "Voyage Musicale," as also the "Cowbellogians," will be given, besides a great variety of excellent songs, &c.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will perform this evening at Montague Hall, Brooklyn. We need not say that their reputation as Ethiopian minstrels is very high. Our Brooklyn friends had better hear them whilst they can, as they return to this city next Monday evening when they will open at the Apoilo Rooms.

NEW ORLEANS SERENDERS.—The attendance at the concerts of these singers is as great as ever, and their tasteful and racy performances meet with all that approbation which they have ever commanded. They are as racy performers in their line as can be desired, and those who have once heard their singing, burlesques, &c., will fully agree with us.

ANNIVERSARY WEER.

HERALD DOUBLE SHEET.

In order to lay before the public full reports of the proceedings of the several religious societies that hold their meetings in this city during this week, we shall publish another Double Sheet Heraid to-morrow morning, the third double sheet this week. This daily issue of a double sheet enables us not only to meet the wants of our advertising patrons, but to devote a large space to the news of the day. The half price advertisements will be received till 9 o'clock this evening; the others till midnight.

Anniversaries for 1849.

Wednesday, May 9.

American Tract Scelety—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Institution for the Blind—Tabernacle, 4 P. M.

American Home Missionary Society—Tabernacle, American Society for Meliorating the Condition of

the Jews-Dutch Reformed Church, corner Greene and Broome streets, 7%, P. M. American Union of Associationists—Lyceum Buildng. Broadway, 10 A. N American Society for ing. Broadway. 10 A. M.
American Society for the abolition of capital punishment. at Minerva Rooms, 7½ P. M.
American Moral Reform and Guardian Society—
Home for the Friendless, 7½ P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Bible Society—Tabernacie, 10 A. M
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Tabernacie, 3

P. M.
American Temperance Union—Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.
American Protestant Society—Mercer street Church,
7½ P. M.
Evangelical Alliance—Reformed Dutch Church, corner Laisyette Place and Fourth street, 7½ P. M.
American Baptist Home Mission Society, Oliver
street Church, 7½ P. M.
American Education Society, 7½ P. M.
American Sunday School Society—Minerva Rooms,
10 A. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 11.

O A. M.

Friday, May 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Tabernacie, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Dr. Cone's hurch, Broome street, 10 A. M.

Children from Randall's Island—Tabornacie, 7 P. M.

Surnay, May 13.

American and Foreign Sabbath Union—at Dr. Potts's Church, Fifth avenue, Sermon by Dr. Sprague.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Affairs at Washington-The Contest for the New York and Philadelphia Collectorships, &c. WASHINGTON, May 8, 1849. The further consideration of the appointment of Collector for the port of New York, has been deferred till to-morrow. Mr. Meredith is said to have been casting about for a compromise candidate, and John M. Butterworth is suggested as the best man to heal

the breach now existing in regard to that office. Mr Butterworth is not a candidate, and we apprehend that his friends have spoken too late. Mr. Secretary Meredith would prefer, also, a compre nise candidate for the Collectorship at Philadelphia.

Notwithstanding these movements of Mr. Meredith and others, we believe that both Young and Smith are too far ahead to be defeated.

[We don't believe that, relative to Smith.-Ep. He ANOTHER DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 8-P. M. We are inclined to believe that Hugh Maxwell will eceive the appointment of Collector of New York; and is said that Col. Lewis's chances for the Collector-

Maxwell is spoken of as having already gone ahead of both Young and Brady. The appointments will probably be made to-morrow

ship of Philadelphia are equal to Sken Smith's.

The appointments will probably be made to-morrow.

Markets.

Balthmore, May 8—6 P. M.

There has been a good demand for flour to-day, and we notice sales of 1.100 bbls. Howard street at \$4 62½, and 1.000 do. City Mills, at \$4 75. For meal there is a fair inquiry, and the market is steady; the sales of the day embrace \$00 bbls yellow at \$3. Rye flour exhibits no change. In corn there is not a great deal doing, and quotations are rather in favor of the buyer; moderate sales are making at 57c. a 59c. at white at 54c. Wheat remains as before with fair business. Oats are selling at 25c. a 25c. In provisions there is a steady demand, with sales of mess pork at \$11, and prime do., at \$8 874. Beef is selling to a fair extent at \$12 for No. 1 mess; and \$9 87½ for prime. Sales of bacon at 5½c; shoulders at 4½c; and hams (Western cured) at 6c. a 8c. Lard is unchanged. In groceries the busines is to a fair extent at full prices for coffee, and at a shade easier rates for sugar and molasses.

Buffalo, May 8—6 P. M.

Buffalo, May 8—6 P. M.

shide easier rates for sugar and molasses.

BUFFALO, May 8—6 P. M.

Receipts within the past 24 hours:—Flour, 7,800 bbls.;
wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 5,000. The demand for
flour is to a fair extent, and the sales reached 2,000 bbls.
at \$4 a \$4 12\frac{1}{2}\$, which is an improvement. The market
for wheat is dull with a downward tendency in prices—
no sales of moment are reported. There is a brisk demand for corn. with sales of 5,000 bushels at 45c., at
which the market is firm. Freights are dull.

which the market is firm. Freights are dull.

Albany, May 8—6 P. M.

Receipts by canal within the past twenty-four hours;
Flour. 2,300 bbls.; corn, 10,700 bushels; barley, 14,000 do.

The flour market continues dull with a downward
tendency in prices. For corn the market is unsattled
and the sales light, not exceeding 4,000 bushels round
yellow at 60% c. Barley is less active, and quotations
are on the decline—about 2,000 bushels changed hands
at 57c. Oats are in good demand, with sales of 10,000
bushels at 34c, a 36c. In beef there were sales of 50 bbls.

prime at 50.

Shipping Intelligence.

Spoken, March 6, lat. 36 S., lon. 60 W., sehr. Anthem, from New York for California.

PROMOTION OF THE UNIGNAL TAYLOR MEN.—Last week Moses H. Grinnell was made President twice—first, of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, and then of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in place of the late lamented Morris Robinson. On Monday night, the ten Covernors of all the Penitentiaries, Alms Houses, Hospitals, and Prisons, composed of five democrats and five whigs, elected unanimously Simeon Draper to the Presidency of that Board. These may be considered honorable offices, because there is no pay and no stealings that we know of.

Accurately Death—The Coroner, vesterday, held City Intelligence.

and no stealings that we know of.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest at No. 20½ Madison street, on the body of a small girl, by the name of Scraphina Parison, aged all years, who came to her death by being accidentally drowned in the cistern at the above named premises. It appeared from the testimony of her mother, that she sent her to the cistern for some rain water, and finding she did not return in five or ten minutes, she went in search of her whereabouts; on loosing down the cisturn, she did not discover her, but on taking a pole she found her at the bottom, quite dead; the poor child having fallen into the cistern while endeavoring to dip the water. Verdiet according to the above facts.

A World on Fire.—Lieutenant Maury, superintendent of the National Observatory, says, in a late address:—It may be that there is now, at this very time, in the firmament above, a world on fire. Argus, a well known star in the Southern hemisphere, has suddenly blazed forth, and, from a star of the second or third magnitude, now glares with the brilliancy of the first.

Macready and Forrest.

To W. C. MACREADY, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—The undersigned, having heard that the outrag at the Astor Pince Opera House, on Monday Evening, is likely to have the effect of preventing you from centiming your performances, and from concluding your intended farewell engagement on the American Stage, take this public method or requesting you to reconsider your decision, and of assuring you that the good sense and respect for order, prevailing in this community, will sustain you on the subsequent nights of

community, will sustain y	ou on the subsequent mig
community, will sustain y performances. Ambrose L. Jordan, Edward Sandford, Willis Hall, James Foater, Jr., Duncan C. Pell, Ogden Hoffmann, Howard Henderson, Samuel B. Ruggles, James Collis, Edward S. Gold, William Kent, John W. Francis, Westell S. Smith, W. M. Fredard, Don, J. Authann, Day, J. Authann, Day, J. Authann, Day, J. Authann, Day, J. Raymond, Pierre M. Irving, Penny J. Raymond, Pierre M. Irving, Donning Duer, Mozes H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper,	Washington Irving, Francis B. Cutting, Joseph L. White, Matthew Morgan, David C. Colden, Ogden F. Edwards, John R. Bartlett, Richd, Grant White Evert A. Duyckinck J. Prescott Hall, Robt. J. Dillon, Ralph kockwood, Wm. C. Barrett, David Graham, Edward Curtis, J. Bellooks, J. Bellooks, J. Bartlett, J. Sacob Little, H. W. Field, Charles A. Davis, Herman Melville, George Bruce, Cornelius Matthews
Henry A. Stone,	

Notice to Miners and others .-Notice to Miners and others.—John Creech, lately from Scotland, Mineral Explorer and Borer, and Well Digger, would be happy to meet any gentleman or company requiring the following services: Enderstands all coal, ironstone, limestone, and cement stratas, and can conduct the working of the same. Has 375 feet of boring rods. Will be found at No. 25 Columbia street, South Brooklyn.—I hereby certify that John Creech has finished a Well for me on Staten Island, that had been a failure in regard to ascertaining the water, and that I am highly satisfied with the manner he has done his work.

C. C. GRICE, 56 White street, New York.

Notice to the Ladies .- We take great plea-

sure in calling the attention of the I ladies of New York and its vicinity, to the Lady's Shoe Store of Mr. J. B. Miller, 122 Canal street, where they can always find a complete assortment of all the different kinds of French morocco and kid Slippers, Ties, and Buskins; also, black, bronze, green, and light colored Gaiter Boots, made in beautiful style and sold at mederate prices. Try them once, ladies, and we are sure you will repeat a visit to J. B. MILLER'S, 122 Canal, between Thompson and Laurens streets.

Ex-Covernor Young, of the Boot and Shoe trade, is still to be found at his establishment, corner of Ful-ton and Nassau streets, where he offers great inducements in his line. Fine French calf Boots, \$4.56; fine calf, \$3.50; patent leather Boots, Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c. THE DOCTOR.

Fashionable Spring Carpeting.-\$30,000 worth at less than auction prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON No. 29 Bewery. It is astonishin, to wittess the great num that visit the warero-ms daily, and secure to themselves great bargain in rich Carpeting, beautiful Hearth Rugs, Fio Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Stair Carpets, &c., makin saving of 25 per cent on every article.

Phrenology.—The Friends of the Science are invited to attend a Meeting, at Clinton Hall, at three o'clock this afternoor, and half-past seven c'oleck this evening, to discuss topics pertaining to the interest of the subject. Addresses may be expected.

The French Revolution, by Phillippo-teaux.—This magnificent painting, of which we gave an ex-tended notice in Monday's Herald, could not clude the eye of the indefatigable Barnum, but with his accustomed liberal-ity, he has engaged it for this week. It may be seen, toge-ther with his half million of curiesities, on the first floor of the American Museum, without additional charge.

Liquid Hair Dye .- The Time Required to color whiskers, mustachlos, or eyebrows, is from ten to fifteen minutes; gentlemen's hair, one hour; and ladies hair, two hours. This valuable liquid is for sale or applied at Batche-lor's Wig Factory, 4 Wall street. Copy the address.

A Card. — Mr. P. Mourquin informs his friends and the public that he has left "Dr. Rich's Institute for Physical Education," and will, under the patronage of his pupils, open, on the 15th of May, a Gymnasium, for active training, at No. 568 Broadway, below Houston street. Mr. P. Mourquin, having devoted his whole attention for twenty-five years exclusively to the teaching of Gymnastics, feels confident of his ability to instruct properly those who may be in search either of health or recreation. No exertions will be spared to render his rooms a desirable record for all who may patronize him. F. M. will be found, until the opening, at hir rooms at No. 568 Broadway, every evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. N. B.—Fencing taught as heretofore.

Dr. H. H. Sherwood's Magnetic Machines. Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Magnetic Machines, which are superior to any other for medical purposes, together with his well known remedies for Consumption and Scrofula, are prewell known remedies for Consumption of the New York, H. H. S. IERWOOD'S Successors, 102 Chambers street, New York.

Dr. Bostwick's Great Work, and Lectures on Veneral, Strictures, and all diseases of a private na-ture, filustrated by many colored plates. A second edition has just been published by Stringer & Townsend. It can be had also of the author, 594 Brondway. A second edition of the same author's work on Seminal diseases, resulting frem impro-per habits, has just been published. The Rev. Dr. Blake says this book should be in the hands of overy father and youth and be as much a household book as the New Testamont.

COMMBRCIAL APPAIRS.

MONEY MARKET. Tuesday, May 8-6 P. M.

Operations in fancy stocks in Wall street have dwindled down to a smaller amount than is usual in the dullest days in mid-summer. Speculators have come dmost to a stand still. Both the bulls and the bears are equally indifferent about making transactions, and it is utterly impossible to form any opinion relative to the future. Holders appear firm, and keep their stocks out of the immant while the brace are alread to inverse themselves any deeper in time contracts. The casy state of the money market enables the boile to carry stock without submitting to ruinous sacrifees; and in the event of any speculative feeling arising. the wide margin for a rise in many of the fancies will mon be covered. It takes very little capital to hold a large number of shares of some of the most active fancies, and unless the supply of money, seeking employment, besomes reduced, it will be impossible to depress prices below pre-sent points. Shoull the current of specie set outward e morey market would soon again become stringent, and the bears would be able to get prices down, but there is very little prospect of such a result The tide of precious netals will for a long time steadily set in upon us. We have shown, by returns received from time to time, that more than two and a half millions of dollars in gold ave been exported from California; that about \$400 000 of this has alrealy arrived in this country, and that opwards of balf a million more is on the way and with soon arrive. This, it is true, is but a small sum compared with the capital at present locked up in the Cali fornia trade, but it shows the productiveness of the gold region, and gives us some idea of what we may ex-

ect before the close of this year.
It is our impression that up to the 1st of March more than four millions of gold had been exported from California, most of which is now on its way to the United States and England. All the shipments of gold from alifornia, previous to the 1st of May, 1849, must have been from the dirgings of 1848. It was the impression in Valparaiso, on the 1st of March that full six millions of gold had been shipped from San Francisco, up to the latest dates. From this time henceforth, there will be a steady influx of gold into this country from California and the effect of this supply upon our currency must be of the most favorable character, always provided the government preserves a proper financial system, and makes specie the only legal tender in payment] for government dues. It is most important that, in connection with this gold movement from California, the independent treasury system should be preserved, as near as possible, in its present shape. Its specie provisions should be strictly adhered to. If that is abandoned, we shall have an inflation of bank promises to pay, and individual credit, equal to anything ever experienced in this country, the result of which can be easily imagined.

At the first board, to-day, Ohio 6's advanced is per-

cent; Canton Company, 1/4; Eric Railroad, 1/4; Farmers' Loan, 14; Reading Mortgage Bonds fell off 14. There was no change in the others. The brokers of Wall street had better start for California. Those who can raise money enough to get there, would do a more profitable business shaving the gold diggers of the Sacramento, than in trying to shave each other on the curbstone at the corners of the street. If the outsiders do not come in and give the brokers some business, they will have to abandon the street and turn their attention to some other employment.

The annexed statement from the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, gives a condensed view of the position of the finances of the con cern :-

Instalments to be collected....... \$1,000,735 Estimated cost of completing road to Holydaysburg.....\$1,987,000
Expenditures to this time.....\$1,987,000
Funds to be received, say...... 1,000,000 2.987.000

Which leaves for machinery. \$170,800 The final cost will not, it is stated, vary much from the estimates. The board having determined not to re-commence the construction of the road until the required amount of money is raised, we trust the efforts which have recently been made will prove successful.

The committee appointed by the District Court of Louisiar a to examine the condition of the State Bank of New Orleans, report as follows:-

STATE BANK OF LOUISIANA.
The whole assets of the bank are—
\$3,834,108 62
Add interest on the Orleans

Navigation Company's Bonds, omitted And its liabilities are :— 17,287 00 \$3,901,397 62 Showing an apparent surplus or profit of \$29,184 20 On the assets the committee estimated a loss of \$221,157, and a gain of \$38,681, showing an aggregate

oss of \$187,476, making a deficiency of 10% per cent on the capital stock, instead of 16 per cent, as estimated by the president of the bank.

The annexed statement exhibits the mov

The annexed statemen			vement of	
the banks of South Caroli		100	-	
BANKS OF Se	DUTH CAR	OLINA.		
	1848.	1848.	1849.	
Debts.	March 31.	Sept. 30.	March 31.	
Capital Stock	\$5,892,782	\$5,902,782	\$5,992,782	
Bills in circulation	2,222,864	1,575,567	2,156,242	
Net profits on hand	372,756	463,094	347,165	
Balance due to banks in this		3,000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
State Balance due to banks in other	1,621,740	1,522,401	1,548,209	
Balance due to banks in other				
States	256,034	207.093	211,555	
All moneys due which bear	200			
interest	38,688	26,585	25,435	
State Treasury, for balance		and the same	2004,000	
current fund	-	65,150	-	
State Treasury, for balance		1000		
sinking fund	459,026	441,416	532,800	
State Treasury, for loan for				
re-building the city	1,810,253	1,783,586	1,783,586	
Casa deposited	1,921,169	1,358,290	1,886,997	
Total liabilities	14,645,366	13,435,968	14,485,773	
Resources.		A Secretary State of the Secretary State of t	Same and the Case	
Specie on hand	473,372	379,292	724.245	
Real estate	278,496	279,036	278,257	
Bills of other banks in this		100	3/1/200	
State	280,463	214,136	# 348,06T	
Bills of banks in other States	6,940	3,425	2,840	
Balance due from banks in		2-11	20000000	
this State Balance due from banks in	13,671	15,545	19,868	
Balance due from banks in		46 VOID		
other States	73,622	50,900	187,335	
Notes discounted on perse-	* ***			
nal security	5,962,010	5,315,313	4,858,692	
Loans secured by pledge of	-			
its own stock	258,681	264,272	238,083	
Loans secured by pledges of		949.049		
other stock	347,784	342,748	339,030	
Domestic exchange	988,980	510,907	1,248,910	
Foreign de	214,645 1,148,820	87,559	346,536	
Bonds	1,357,741	1,198,928	1,326,208	
Money invested in stock Suspended debt and debt in	1'00t'LAT	1,009,200	1,235,859	
	773,717	877.811	817,135	
State Treasury	107,088	OLLIOIT	140,853 *	į
Branches and agencies	1/370,692	1,336,613	1,426,152	
Bonds under law for re-	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2,000,010	2,430,100	
building Charleston	802,430	782,936	710,106	
Interest and expense of State	COMP SHOW	- Constitutes	110,100	
loan	40.683	128,527	44,614	
Money invested in every	-	***************************************	11,014	
other way than is specified				
in the foregoing particulars	136,536	143,737	155,945	
The state of the s	- The same		and the same	

Total resources.......\$14,645,366 13,435,968 14,485,773

It appears, by these returns, that there has been a

great increase in the supply of specie, and compara-

tively but a moderate increase in the circulation. The aggregate movement has largely increased; but this is the season for expansion in exchange operations growing out of the movements of the staple products of that section of the country. Sometime since, large shipments of specie were made from this port to Charles ton, for the purpose of strengthening the banks of that city; this accounts for the favorable report of this department. Since the date of the last returns, given above, a portion of this specie has been returned, and the supply in the banks consequently reduced. The effect of this movement of specie into and out of the banks of Charleston, we have not been able to discover. It has doubtless enabled them to make a good exhibit of their affairs for one or two months, and perhaps to increase their circulation, without crowding public confidence too hard; but if they cannot keep it, they will find themselves in a much worse position than as though they had maintained their former line. Nearly every teamer from Charleston brings forty or fifty thousand dollars in specie, most of which is drawn from the banks, and are instalments in payment for the heavy remittances na e from this city. If this continues, later returns fro n the South Carolina bank .nust ex hibit a falling off, at a events, in the item of specie; and, if a proper course is pursued, a corresponding decrease in the department of issues. The best feature in the reports of the banks of that State, is the uniformity of movement exhibited; but there is a contractedness in the policy pursued by the managers of these institutions which is calculated to check enterprise, and weaken the condition of the banks. The prosperity and progress of a city depend a great deal upon the existence of a sound and safe system of banking, and upon a judicious employment of the capital concentrated in these institutions, in advancing the most im portant interests of the section of country in which they are situated. As an evidence of this, we have only to point to the city of Charleston, South Carolina and the city of Savannah, Georgia. The difference visible in the prosperity and growth of one, compared with the other, can be traced in a great measure to the administration of the banking systems of the two cities. Savannah is far in advance of Charleston in enterprise and energy. With a much smaller population, there is more business, in proportion, transacted, and at the rate of progress realized during the past few years, Savannah will, in a short time, tread close upon the heels of her more northern competitor. This we attribute to a more judicious employment of banking

separate in the management of the objects